

## PATENT COOPERATION TREATY PCT

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## INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416).		
International application No. International filing (day/month/year)		e	Priority Date (day/month/year)	
PCT/AU 98/00199	26 March 1998		26 March 1998	
International Patent Classification (IPC)	or national classificatio	n and IPC		
Int. Cl. <sup>6</sup> B01D 29/09, C12C 7/16	Int. Cl. <sup>6</sup> B01D 29/09, C12C 7/16, 7/24, 11/11, C12H 1/07			
Applicant  1. MILLER, Peter Anthony				
This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.				
2. This REPORT consists of a to	tal of 4 sheets, includ	ling this cover sheet		
This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).				
These annexes consist of a total	al of $2$ sheet(s).			
3. This report contains indications relat	ing to the following item	ns:		
I X Basis of the repor	I X Basis of the report			
II Priority				
III Non-establishmen	Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability			
IV X Lack of unity of i	V X Lack of unity of invention			
1 12-1	V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement			
VI Certain documen	VI Certain documents cited			
VII Certain defects in	VII Certain defects in the international application			
VIII Certain observations on the international application				
Description of the constitution of the constit				
		Date of completion of the report 25 November 1999		
		Authorized Officer		
AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE				
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I	Basis of	the report	
1.	With regard to	the elements of th	e international application:*
	the international application as originally filed.		
	X the desc	pages pages pages,	1,3,, as originally filed, , filed with the demand, 2, filed with the letter of filed with the letter of , filed with the letter of
•	X the clair	ns, pages	, as originally filed,
		pages pages	, as amended (together with any statement) under Article 19, filed with the demand,
	_	pages	4, filed with the letter of 23 November 1999.
	X the draw	vings, figs 1-	2 , as originally filed,
		pages	, filed with the demand,
		Pages	filed with the letter of
	the sequ	ence listing part of	-
		pages	, as originally filed
		pages pages	, filed with the demand , filed with the letter of .
2.	which the inter	the language, all t	the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in mass filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.  Furnished to this Authority in the following language which is:
	the lang	uage of a translatio	n furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
	the lang	uage of publication	of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
	the lang		ion furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2
3.	With regard to the sequence li		d/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, was on the basis of
	containe	ed in the internation	al application in written form.
	filed together with the international application in computer readable form.		
	furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.		
			nis Authority in computer readable form.
			equently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the filed has been furnished.
		tement that the info	rmation recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has
4.	The am	endments have rest	lted in the cancellation of:
	t	he description,	pages
	<u> </u>	he claims,	Nos.
		he drawings,	sheets/fig
5.			shed as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).**

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International application No.
PCT/AU 98/00199

IV.	Lack of unity of invention
1.	In response to the invitation to restrict or pay additional fees the applicant has:
	restricted the claims.
	paid additional fees.
	paid additional fees under protest.
	neither restricted nor paid additional fees.
2.	This Authority found that the requirement of unity of invention is not complied with and chose, according to Rule 68.1, not to invite the applicant to restrict or pay additional fees.
3.	This Authority considers that the requirement of unity of invention in accordance with Rules 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3 is
	complied with.
	X not complied with for the following reasons:
clarified	and 6 do not define the same invention as claim 1 which relates to a band filter. Claim 5 relates to dosing wort with absorbents and claim 6 relates to a programmed relationship between process variables in a tion process.
4.	Consequently, the following parts of the international application were the subject of international preliminary examination in establishing this report:
	all parts.
	X the parts relating to claims Nos. claims 1-4 and 7



International application No.

**YES** 

NO

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V.	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1.	Statement		
	Novelty (N)	Claims 1-4, 7 Claims	YES NO
	Inventive step (IS)	Claims 1-4, 7 Claims	YES NO

Claims 1-4, 7 Claims

2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)

Industrial applicability (IA)

GB 2280857 is the nearest related art and is by the same applicant. However this citation does not disclose a membranous filter media capable of submicronic separation specially for filtering wort and beer.

filtered fully automatically with the exclusion of air, whereby the residual dissolved products in the thin layers of filtered solids formed are largely recoverable producing a dewatered dischargeable filter cake and a sterile filtrate. With the application of membranous filter bands with particulate cut-off sizes of 0.01-1.0 micron, malt and grain grist for mashing are milled to a mean particle size of 20-100 micron. Such values lead to a much improved yield of fermentable sugars in mashing as well as in washing the spent grist after filtration. According to the invention, the finely divided grist is mashed in a reactor-type of vessel 201, whereby after heating in stages by means of a heat transfer jacket 213 vacuum is applied by a vacuum generating plant 216 and the agitated contents of the reactor are blown with live steam through a distributor 217, whereby with comparatively low temperatures and steam consumption undesirable off-taste producing volatiles are removed. from the mash and the precipitation of the hot-break and the breakdown of enzymatic materials as well as sterile conditions are achieved. Subsequently, the agitated contents of the mashing reactor are cooled to precipitate the proteinaceous matter of the cold-break and then filtered by the band filter plant 202. According to the invention, the finely ground husks and other residual hard materials of the mash are used as filter aid to help remove solids and colloids down to 0.01 micron, whereby membranous bands with 0.01 micron particle size cut-off are employed. The dewatered filter cake after desweetening is then discharged.

The cooled, filtered, sterile wort is then transferred to the reactor-like fermentation vessels 203 where, according to a further central aspect of the present invention, in order to maintain the wort both before, during and after fermentation free from turbidity caused by the precipitation of protein-like substances, adsorbents such as silica, resins, molecular sieves, etc are added to the wort before and/or during the fermentation process. The purpose of this is to target and remove the maximum quantity of remaining subsequent haze-forming components still in the wort as well as those metabolically produced by the yeast cells during fermentation and thereby, in effect, achieve a stabilized beer direct from the fermenter. According to the invention, to achieve quality reproducibility and efficient removal of haze-forming substances during fermentation a programmed empirical relationship over the period of the batch-wise fermentation between the temperature, pressure and carbon dioxide evolution in the fermenter by means of controllers 223, 220, 218 is maintained. The yeast cells and adsorbent are held protectively by the agitator 222

## Claims

- 1. A process for the production, clarification and purification of wort and beer utilizing membranous filter media affording sub-micronic, sterile separation and thereby achieving significant cost savings and reduction in environmental pollution caused by conventional brewing processes, thereby characterized, that band filters 202, 204 with a filter chamber through which a filter band capable of sub-micronic separation is intermittently transportable over a support surface that divides the filter chamber into a lower filtrate chamber and an upper turbid liquid chamber, whereby the turbid liquid chamber has a lid-like form and the filter band during the operation when a pressure differential in the filter chamber develops is sealed between the movable dependent edges of the turbid liquid chamber, are employed for the clarification of the processed liquids, namely wort and beer.
- 2. A process according to Claim 1, thereby characterized, that mash for filtering to produce wort is made from ground malt and/or grain with a mean particle size from 20-100 micron.
- 3. A process according to Claim 1, thereby characterized, that the mash after heating is subjected to vacuum and blown with live steam while under vacuum.
- 4. A process according to Claim 1, thereby characterized, that the mash after heating is cooled to produce the cold-break before filtration.
- 5. A process for the production of beer, thereby characterized, that to clarify and stabilize the beer the clarified wort is dosed with adsorbents such as silica, resins, molecular sieves etc. before and/or during the fermentation.
- 6. A process for the production of beer, thereby characterized, that the fermentation in the fermenter 203 is controlled by a programmed relationship between temperature, pressure and carbon dioxide evolution during the course of the fermentation.
- 7. A process for relaiming and recycling recovered liquids from the beer production process, thereby characterized, that a band filter or filters 211, with a filter chamber through which a filter band capable of sub-micronic separation is intermittently transportable over a support surface that divides the filter chamber into a lower filtrate chamber and an upper trubid liquid chamber, whereby the turbid liquid chamber has a lid-like form and the filter band during the operation when a pressure differential in the filter chamber develops is sealed between the movable dependent edges of the turbid liquid chamber, are employed for the purpose of purifying, sterilizing and recycling effluents produced in the brewing process.